

## NOTES ON THE MORACEAE - I

Alex D. Hawkes

While checking over the American members of the Moraceae in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, several specimens were found which are apparently not referable to previously published concepts. These new species are described below; they occur in the genera Coussapoa Aublet and Helicostylis Trécul. A discussion of the identity of a confused Ficus from Bolivia is also given.

### 1. ADDITIONS TO THE GENUS COUSSAPOA

The moraceous genus Coussapoa consists, as now delimited, of some thirty species of generally large trees native in tropical America. It occurs in considerable variety in continental South America, and the Central American region also supports a fair number of species.

Coussapoa is, like most groups of this family, still insufficiently known, and there are evidently many more species still to be described. The trees resemble certain Ficus in that they are often epiphytic stranglers in a juvenile condition, but are seemingly not as aggressive as their congeners in the former group. Further, they are usually not as frequent nor as gregarious in a wild state as are the various Ficus species, the individual specimens being widely scattered and few in numbers over a given area of forest.

The genus was originally established in 1775 by Jean Aublet, in his HISTOIRE DES PLANTES DE LA GUIANE FRANÇOISE, where two species, Coussapoa latifolia and C. angustifolia, were described and figured. Aublet gives the derivation of the generic name from the Galibi Indian vernacular, coussapoui, and the type locality as the Sinemari River region of French Guiana.

In the course of checking over the collections of Coussapoa at the New York Botanical Garden, the writer encountered two specimens which do not appear referable to any known concepts. One of these is from the original country of the genus; it is proposed below as Coussapoa cayennensis. The second novelty is an addition from Panama, where the aggregation is thus far very poorly represented; this is described as Coussapoa chagresiana.

## COUSSAPOA CAYENNENSIS Hawkes, sp.nov.

Arbor parva; foliis variabilibus, oblongo-ellipticis usque ad subrotundis, emarginatis, leviter undulatis, puberulis, nerva media prominente; floribus femineis in capitulae reniformae et lobulatae aggregatis.

"Small tree." Bark grey-brown on branches, very roughened and scarred by fallen leaf-bases. Leaves variable in size, from 9-9.5 cm long and 6.5-7 cm wide near apex of stem, to 11.5-13.5 cm long and 10-13 cm wide farther down, oblong-elliptic to almost rotund, more or less deeply emarginate, slightly undulate on margins, minutely and roughly puberulous above, stronger and roughly so below, with a prominent median vein, depressed on front and protruding behind, with two almost equally large veins extending from it at the base, and 5-6 prominent veins toward the apex, the latter often almost opposite; petiole cylindrical or slightly flattened on front surface, with an indented V-shaped area there, which extends almost to base of the organ, 22-30 mm long, 1.5-4 mm broad, often somewhat twisted or attached at a slight angle. Male flowers unknown. Female flowers immature, borne in dense reniform, lobed heads ca 5 mm long and 2 mm thick, several produced on curving branched peduncles up to 1 cm long and 1 mm in basal diameter.

Type: W.E.Broadway 880, collected on July 17, 1921, in the vicinity of Cayenne, French Guiana. The collector's notes state, "Small tree. Leaves rough." The type sheet is deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

## COUSSAPOA CHAGRESIANA Hawkes, sp.nov.

Arbor; foliis magnis, coriaceis, supra subglabris, subtus asperatis, undulatis, oblongo-ovatis, emarginatis, ad basin cordatis; petiolo glabro; inflorescentia terminale; capitulis masculis usque ad 8, aggregatis, bi- usque ad trilobatis, ovoideis vel globosis; capitulis femineis solitariis, leviter lobulatis, segmentis numerosis rotundatis compositis.

Tree, of unknown dimensions. Leaves very large, in maturity up to 33 cm long (including the petiole) and 17 cm wide, somewhat coriaceous, almost completely glabrous on upper surface, minutely asperate below, undulate on the margins, somewhat irregularly scalloped, oblong-ovate, emarginate, rather deeply cordate at base; petiole relatively glabrous, woody, 10.5 cm long and 4 mm wide in our specimen, expanding slightly at base. Inflorescences terminal; male clusters up to eight in number on each spike, mostly somewhat aggregate, up to 7 mm long and 4 mm thick, often deeply bi- or trilobate, ovoid to globose; female clusters apparently solitary, up to 4.5 cm long and 3.5 cm across and 2 cm thick, irregular and obscurely lobed, composed of numerous vaguely rotund segments

about 1.5 mm in diameter, becoming brittle and woody when dried.

Type: Sutton Hayes 354, collected on January 22, 1860, "on the old fort at Chagres" in Panama. The type sheet is in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

## 2. A NEW HELICOSTYLIS FROM BRAZIL

The history of the small genus Helicostylis dates back to 1847, when Auguste Trécul established it in ANNALES DES SCIENCES NATURELLES, ser.3, vol. 8, page 134. He based his new group on the old Olmedia tomentosa Poeppig & Endlicher, and named his type species Helicostylis Poeppigiana. This concept is now referred to H. tomentosa (P. & E.) Macbride.

The novelty described below is named in honor of Dr. Adolfo Ducke, ardent student of the Brazilian flora, who collected the type specimen.

HELICOSTYLIS DUCKEI Hawkes, sp.nov.

Arbor mediocris; caudex leviter quadrangularis; folia alterna, supra leviter asperata, subtus nervis pubescentibus, oblonga usque ad oblongo-ovata, acuminata, leviter undulata, petiolo cylindrico; capituli feminei solitarii, depresso-globosi, segmentis numerosis pilosis angulosis compositis; pedunculo asperato; stylus in segmenta 2 filiformia tortilia divisus.

Medium-sized tree growing in dry-land forest. Bark of branches rough and slightly deciduous, greenish-brown. Stem (in our specimen) 2-5 mm thick, vaguely quadrangular when young, becoming rounder with maturity. Leaves alternate, minutely asperate on upper surface; blade oblong to oblong-ovate, short- to long-acuminate, the tip rather blunt, margins slightly undulate, 9-10.5 cm long, 4.5-5.5 cm wide at middle; veins and nerves very prominent below, the median vein and secondaries minutely pubescent; secondaries alternate, 8-10, curved toward margins of leaf and confluent there; petiole rough, cylindrical, 8-12 mm long, ca 2 mm broad, usually somewhat flattened on top surface. Male heads unknown. Female heads solitary, on minutely asperate peduncles 5-10 mm long and 1.5-2 mm thick which are produced from stem at base of petiole, green when fresh (fide Ducke), tawny-brown when dry, depressed-globose in shape, extending at an angle from the stem, divided into numerous velvety angular segments, 12-18 mm in diameter, 7-9 mm thick, with deep indentations between the segments. Style about 3 mm long, divided into two filiform sections which are tightly twisted toward the apex.

Type: Adolfo Ducke 1202, collected on March 12, 1942, at

Estrada do Aleixo, Manáos, in the state of Amazonas, Brazil. The type specimen reposes in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

### 3. A CONFUSED CONCEPT IN FICUS

FICUS KATHERINAE Hawkes, nom.nov.

Ficus oblanceolata Rusby in Bull. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 6 (1910) 498, non F. oblanceolata Rusby in l.c., 4 (1907) 446.

This nomen novum is necessary because of the duplicate use of the name Ficus oblanceolata by Rusby, first in 1907, and again in 1910, both diagnoses appearing in the BULLETIN OF THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

Both plants are from Bolivia, the typical Ficus oblanceolata (1907) having been collected by Rusby (No. 2369) at Coroico, in the Yungas, and the second (1910), for which we here propose the nomen Ficus Katherinae, by R.S. Williams (No. 16-60) at New Brazil.

Ficus Katherinae is a striking species, with oblong-elliptic, long-acuminate leaves over 3.5 dm long and 10-11 cm wide. Ficus oblanceolata Rusby has small foliage of an obovate shape with a slightly acuminate or obtuse apex, the blades being found up to 11 cm long and 3.5 cm wide above the middle. No fruits are present on the type sheet of F. Katherinae, but those of F. oblanceolata are about 5 mm in diameter, globose, and yellow-green with darker spots.

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### THREE NEW SPECIES OF DRYPETES

Joseph V. Monachino

DRYPETES GENTRYII Monachino, sp. nov.

Arbor; ramulis dense puberulis, pilis brevibus patentibus; petiolis 5--12 mm. longis; laminis foliorum 4--7 cm. longis, 2--3 cm. latis; floribus foemineis axillaribus, per fasciculo 1--4; pedicello usque ad 6 mm. longo; sepalibus 5 tomentosis; disco pubescente; ovario 1-loculato tomentoso; stylo breve; stigmatibus 2 capitatis subdilatis.

Slender tree with dark brown bark; branchlets densely grey puberulent with short spreading hairs; stipules small, deltoid; petioles 5--12 mm. long, puberulent; leaf-blades chartaceous or subcoriaceous, ovate to elliptic, 4--7 cm. long, 2--3 cm. broad, asymmetrical and obtuse at base, mostly short-acuminate